

whole genus in time is thus made evident. The student is recommended to take each group of animals as indicated by the curved or vertical lines of separation\* by itself, as the object of the Chart is to show him how each tribe or order has been gradually developed and perfected, or otherwise, in its course. By taking, then, the genera and species belonging to the lowest formation first, he will the more readily see what changes have been introduced among a particular set of animals; and having made himself thus master of the separate groups, he will be able afterwards better to see their mutual relations."

*Genera Plantarum*: auctoribus G. BENTHAM et J. D. HOOKER.  
Vol. i. Pars 2. London, 1865.

We have much pleasure in announcing the publication of another Part of this admirable work. It consists of 293 pages, and contains the genera included in the orders Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Saxifragæ, Crassulaceæ, Droseraceæ, Hamamelidæ, Bruniaceæ, Haloragæ, Rhizophoræ, Combretaceæ, and Myrtaceæ; and we are informed that a third Part will complete the Polypetalous orders and the first volume. It is much to be desired that no great delay may attend its publication.

It is scarcely possible to give any idea of the amount of labour which has been expended upon this work, which must form a necessary part of the library of every botanist. We have looked rather hastily through the present part, and observe very few points requiring notice. In Leguminosæ the Genisteæ, Trifolieæ, and Lotææ are regarded as tribes of the Papilionacæ, and of equal rank with Viciæ and Hedyraceæ; and, amongst the genera, *Sarothamnus* is combined with *Cytisus*, *Arthrolobium* with *Ornithopus*, *Ervum* is joined to *Vicia*, and *Orobus* to *Lathyrus*. The order Rosaceæ is retained entire, notwithstanding the apparently epigynous structure of the Pomeæ. Amongst its genera, *Potentilla* includes *Sibbaldia*, *Agrimonia* includes *Aremonia*, *Poterium* includes *Sanguisorba*, *Pyrus* includes *Mespilus*. The Grossulariaceæ are combined with the Saxifragæ, and also the genus *Parnassia*. The genus *Callitriche* is placed in Haloragæ, but *Ceratophyllum* is considered to constitute a Monochlamydeous order.

There are many other alterations made in the usual mode of grouping, but we do not think it necessary to mention them. Those enumerated are of the most interest to the British botanist, as relating to the flora of his own country.

We have only to add that all botanists must feel anxious for the early continuation of this very useful work, and express our hope that its sale may be such as to encourage the learned authors to proceed as rapidly with its publication as they properly can.

\* The groups may be made more distinct by colouring the lines by different paints or crayons.